

读后感四个大坑：复述多、点太多、感想空、结尾喊口号

批改过上百篇读后感后，我发现坑就那么四个，挨个说，每个都附“病例”和“药方”。

坑一：复述多。病例：一篇六百字作文，五百字在讲从大闹天宫到女儿国，感想剩一百字。识别信号：读你的作文像在读故事梗概，没读过书的人觉得好看，读过书的人打哈欠。药方：全文只许复述一次剧情，限两行，放在开头。写完后自己数，复述超过三分之一就动刀。

坑二：点太多。病例：“孙悟空教会我勇敢，猪八戒教会我诚实，沙僧教会我勤劳，白龙马教会我坚持。”四个点各写两行，像列菜单。识别信号：一段里出现两个人物名。药方：一篇文章只留一个人物或一个情节，其他人物全部请出去。舍不得删？把舍不得的那个单独存成新题目，下次再写。

坑三：感想空。病例：“读了这本书，我深受启发，明白了做任何事都要坚持不懈。”这句话的毛病是放之四海皆准——读《鲁宾逊漂流记》能用，读《安徒生童话》也能用，说明它什么也没说。识别信号：把书名换成别的书，句子照样通。药方：每个感想句后面必须跟一个“比如”，比如后面是你的具体经历。写不出比如，就把这句感想删了重写。

坑四：结尾喊口号。病例：“同学们，让我们一起学习西游精神，向着梦想出发吧！”喊口号是因为前面没攒下东西，只能靠音量凑。药方：结尾写一个动作或一条规矩。“今晚我把错题本翻回第一页”比“向着梦想出发”重一百倍，因为前者是可以兑现的。

四个坑其实是一个病：作者没把自己写进去。复述多，是不敢写自己；点太多，是没想清自己；感想空，是没联系自己；喊口号，是不愿做具体的自己。改完四个坑，文章里至少要有三处“我”：我的经历、我的对比、我的行动。

最后给个五分钟快速自检：全文搜“我们要”，删；搜“坚持不懈”，看后面有没有“比如”；数复述字数；数人物个数。四关全过，这篇读后感就站住了。

Four Traps in Reading Responses: Too Much Plot, Too Many Points, Empty Feelings, Slogan Endings

After marking over a hundred reading responses, I found there are only four traps. One by one, each with its case and its remedy.

Trap one: too much plot. Case: a 600-word essay spends 500 words from Havoc in Heaven to the Women's Kingdom, leaving 100 for feelings. Signal: your essay reads like a story synopsis—people who haven't read the book enjoy it, people who have yawn. Remedy: allow exactly one plot retelling, two lines, at the opening. After writing, count; if the retelling passes one third, take the knife to it.

Trap two: too many points. Case: "Sun Wukong taught me courage, Zhu Bajie honesty, Sha Wujing diligence, the white dragon horse perseverance." Four points, two lines each, like a menu. Signal: two character names inside one paragraph. Remedy:

keep one character or one episode per essay; escort all others out. Reluctant to cut? Save your favorite as a separate title for next time.

Trap three: empty feelings. Case: "This book inspired me deeply; I understood that everything requires perseverance." The flaw: it fits any book—Robinson Crusoe, Andersen's Fairy Tales—which means it says nothing. Signal: swap in another book title and the sentence still works. Remedy: every feeling sentence must be followed by "for example," and after "for example" comes your own experience. No example to give? Delete the sentence and rewrite.

Trap four: slogan endings. Case: "Classmates, let us learn the Journey spirit and set out toward our dreams!" Shouting happens because nothing was saved up earlier, so volume has to cover it. Remedy: end with one action or one rule. "Tonight I flip my mistake notebook back to page one" weighs a hundred times more than "toward our dreams," because the first can be kept.

The four traps are really one illness: the author never entered the essay. Too much plot means not daring to write yourself; too many points means not knowing yourself clearly; empty feelings means not connecting to yourself; slogans mean refusing to be a concrete self. Fix all four, and the piece should contain at least three "I"s: my experience, my comparison, my action.

A five-minute quick check: search the text for "we should" and delete; search for "perseverance" and check whether a "for example" follows; count the plot words; count the characters. Pass all four gates, and the reading response stands.